

4413(3)

2. Library.

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON & WEYBRIDGE



Sample

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF
HEALTH

TOGETHER WITH
THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH
INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1958



Charles Burrell & Son
Castle Printing Works
Chertsey : Surrey

URBAN DISTRICT OF
WALTON & WEYBRIDGE

**ANNUAL
REPORT**

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF
HEALTH

TOGETHER WITH
THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH
INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1958



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b30251072>

ANNUAL REPORT

Council Offices,
Weybridge.

June, 1959.

To the Chairman and Members of the Walton and Weybridge Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my report for the year 1958. The report has been prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Minister of Health in Circular 22/58.

The population of the Urban District at mid-year 1958 is estimated by the Registrar-General to be 43,140, an increase of 940 from the previous year. The natural increase of population from the excess of births over deaths was 231, so that 709 represented an influx of new population.

The adjusted birth-rate (which is a figure obtained by multiplying the crude birth-rate by a "comparability factor" designed to compensate for different age and sex distribution of the population) was 15.18 and compared with 16.4 for England and Wales.

The adjusted death-rate was 9.98 as compared with 10.31 in 1957 and 11.7 for England and Wales. The infant mortality rate was 14.81 per 1,000 live births as compared with 22.5 for England and Wales. Out of 85 deaths from malignant disease 18 were due to cancer of the lung, giving a death-rate of 0.41 per 1,000 as compared with 0.59 for the previous year.

There were no outbreaks of major infectious disease. For the thirteenth consecutive year there were no cases of diphtheria in children. Every endeavour is made to secure as high a level of immunisation as possible.

Poliomyelitis vaccination was continued actively in children throughout the year, and by the end of the year 75 per cent. of the children were protected or were awaiting their third injections. Towards the end of the year all persons born in 1933 and after were offered these facilities.

In my first annual reports as Medical Officer of Health and Medical Officer to the Ottershaw Infectious Diseases Hospital for 1936 I have records of the incidence of scarlet fever and diphtheria and notes on treatment in hospital. I have recorded these figures for comparative purposes on page 29 as they show the picture before preventive inoculation against diphtheria became the rule and before the time of sulphonamides and antibiotic drugs which have proved so useful in arresting septic complications.

Finally, I wish to thank members of the Council for their support and the staff for their ready assistance and co-operation.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

D. P. MACIVER,
Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Public Health Officers of the Authority.

(a) Medical Officer of Health:

D. P. MACIVER, M.C., T.D., M.D., D.P.H.

The Medical Officer of Health acts in a similar capacity for the Urban District of Chertsey and the Rural District of Bagshot.

(b) Chief Public Health Inspector:

H. T. CARD, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

W. H. HARRIS, CERT.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

A. J. BELL, CERT.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

H. R. D. SCOTT, CERT.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

Assistant:

A. FROST.

The Public Health Inspectors hold the statutory qualification, together with the Certificate of the Royal Society of Health for Inspectors of Meat and other Foods.

Mr. Bell holds the Certificates in Sanitary Science as applied to buildings and public works conferred by the Royal Society of Health and as Smoke Inspector.

The Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. Card, is also Petroleum Officer and Chief Inspector under the Shops Act, 1950.

The Additional Public Health Inspectors also fulfil duties as Shops Act Inspectors.

Clerical Staff:

Office of the Medical Officer of Health.

Miss J. M. EGLON.

Miss Eglon is also responsible for the secretarial duties appertaining to the work of the Medical Officer of Health in the Urban District of Chertsey and the Rural District of Bagshot.

Office of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Miss M. E. ROBINS

Address of Medical Officer of Health:

Council Offices,

Weybridge.

Tel.: Weybridge 3811.

Committees concerned with matters of Public Health.

Public Health and Housing Committee.

Tenants Sub-Committee.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,052
Estimated resident population in July (estimate supplied by Registrar-General)	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,140
Number of Inhabited Houses according to Rate Books	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,692
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	£809,194
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	£3,304 2s. 3d.

Vital Statistics.

	1957	1958
Number of Births	640	675
Birth-Rate per 1,000 of the population	15.17	15.65
Birth-Rate (after correction by the Registrar-General's Comparability Factor)	14.71	15.18
Number of Still Births	12	7
Still Birth-Rate per 1,000 total births	18.40	10.26
Number of Deaths	463	444
Death-Rate (actual) per 1,000 of the population	10.97	10.29
Death-Rate (after correction by the Registrar-General's Comparability Factor)	10.31	9.98
Natural increase of population during year by excess of births over deaths	177	231
Number of deaths of infants (under the age of one year)	11	10
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births	17.19	14.81
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth	1	Nil
Death-Rate from Influenza per 1,000 of the population	0.09	Nil
Death-Rate from Pneumonia per 1,000 of the population	0.54	0.58
Death-Rate from Measles per 1,000 of the population	Nil	Nil
Death-Rate from Whooping Cough per 1,000 of the population	Nil	Nil
Death-Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population	0.02	0.07
Death-Rate from Cancer per 1,000 of the population	2.27	1.97
Death-Rate from Lung Cancer per 1,000 of the population	0.59	0.41
Death-Rate from Heart Disease per 1,000 of the population	3.36	3.27

Extract from Vital Statistics.

Live Births:	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	341	307	648
Illegitimate	13	14	27
Birth-Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)—Mean of five years 1953-1957	...	...	14.53
Death-Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)—Mean of five years 1953-1957	...	...	9.60
Total live and still births	...	...	682
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births—legitimate	...	...	13.89
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (first four weeks)	...	...	7.41
Illegitimate live births per cent. of total births	...	...	4%

One infant death occurred in 27 illegitimate births.

The following table shows the birth and death rate per 1,000 of the population of the District, and England and Wales, for 1957 and 1958.

COMPARATIVE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.

	Annual Rates per 1,000 of Population				Infantile Mortality per 1,000 live births		Maternal Mortality per 1,000 total births	
	Birth-Rate		Death-Rate					
	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957
Walton and Weybridge U.D.	* 15·18	* 14·71	* 9·98	* 10·31	14·81	17·19	0·00	1·54
England and Wales ...	16·4	16·1	11·7	11·5	22·5	23·0	0·43	0·47

* After correction by Registrar-General's Comparability Factor.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	2	3
Tuberculosis, other forms	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	—	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	7	5	12
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	12	6	18
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	10	10
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	2	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	20	23	43
Leukæmia, aleukæmia	—	—	—
Diabetes	—	2	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	21	31	52
Coronary disease, angina	57	33	90
Hypertension with heart disease	2	2	4
Other heart disease	12	35	47
Other circulatory disease	15	21	36
Influenza	—	—	—
Pneumonia (all forms)	9	16	25
Bronchitis	16	3	19
Other diseases of respiratory system	2	1	3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	2	5
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa	—	1	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	—	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—	1
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	4	2	6
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	13	33	46

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Motor vehicle accidents	3	1	4
All other accidents	2	3	5
Suicide	5	1	6
Homicide and operations of war	—	2	2
Totals ...	207	237	444

Infant Mortality.

There has been a steady fall in the infant mortality rate over the last five years, being 14.81 per 1,000 live births as compared with 22.5 for England and Wales. Fifty per cent. of the deaths occurred in the first four weeks of life (neo-natal mortality) and were mainly due to prematurity. The remainder were mainly the result of congenital malformations in later months.

Laboratory Facilities.

The Public Health Laboratory is located at St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford, and specimens relating to infectious diseases are sent there for examination and report. Specimens of an urgent nature, e.g., diphtheria swabs, can be examined at the laboratory at St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey.

Routine samples of milk and ice cream are examined at the Public Health Laboratory in Guildford. Biological examinations of milk for tubercle bacillus are also carried out in this laboratory.

Ambulance Facilities.

A Station is established at Stretton Lodge, Wey Road, Weybridge. (telephone Weybridge 3031).

The Ambulance Control Station for the North-Western area of the County is located at Guildford Road, Chertsey (telephone Ottershaw 543).

Home Nursing and Midwifery.

The Surrey County Council maintains eight whole-time trained nurses. Their addresses are as follows:—

Miss B. Gardner.	5, Midway, Walton-on-Thames.	Walton 4226
Miss R. Jones.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Mrs. Baker.	59, Ellesmere Road, Weybridge.	Weybridge 3538
Miss R. G. Kernahan.	Nurses' Cottage, Old Palace Road. Weybridge.	Weybridge 3157
Miss L. Morris.	Ditto.	Ditto.

Miss E. E. A. Clapp.	27, New Road, Weybridge.	Weybridge 3144
Miss L. M. Lediard.	2, Dallington Court, Burhill Road, Hersham.	Walton 2125

There was one vacancy at the end of the year.

Health Visitors.

There are four County Health Visitors in the district who visit homes under the School Medical and Maternity and Child Welfare Services.

Home Help Service.

The County Council maintains from its Divisional Offices in Woking a service for the provision of home helps in maternity cases, and for the purpose of giving assistance in homes when illness is present.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

The Surrey County Council have provided the following clinics and treatment centres under their School Medical Service and Maternity and Child Welfare Schemes:—

Centre.	Address.	Clinic.	Day.
Walton-on-Thames.	S.C.C. Clinic, Rodney Road.	School Medical. Child Welfare. Ante-Natal.	Every Fri., a.m. Every Fri., p.m. 1st, 3rd & 5th Tues., a.m.
		Dental.	Friday, p.m. Thurs., a.m. Mon., Tues. and Weds., a.m. and p.m.
		Eye.	1st, 3rd & 5th Wed., a.m.
Weybridge.	Locke King Clinic, Devonshire Road.	School Medical. Child Welfare. Ante-Natal.	Every Tues., a.m. Every Tues., p.m. Every Tues., a.m.
		Dental.	Mon. and Tues., a.m. and p.m. Wed., a.m.
		Eye.	2nd & 4th Wed., a.m.
Hersham.	Congregational Church Hall, Queens Road.	Child Welfare. School Medical	Every Thurs., p.m.
Oatlands.	St. Mary's Church Hall, St. Mary's Road.	School Medical. Child Welfare.	1st & 3rd Thurs., p.m.

Chest Clinics.

Walton, Weybridge and Hersham are served by the Chest Clinic at St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey, as follows: 3rd Tuesday 5.30 p.m., Thursdays 2.0 p.m., Fridays 9.30 a.m.

Venereal Disease.

The following clinics are held for any persons wishing to attend from this area: —

GUILDFORD: Royal Surrey County Hospital.

Males.—Tuesdays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Females.—Mondays 3.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Thursdays 9.30 to 11.0 a.m.

KINGSTON: Kingston County Hospital, Wolverton Avenue.

Females.—Thursdays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

WOKING: Woking and District Victoria Hospital.

Males.—Thursdays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Hospitals.

The Woking and Chertsey Group Hospital Management Committee control the following: —

GENERAL HOSPITALS:

The Hospital, Rodney Road, Walton-on-Thames.

The Hospital, Weybridge.

St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey.

Metropolitan Convalescent Home, Walton-on-Thames.

MATERNITY: Walton-on-Thames Maternity Home.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES: Ottershaw Isolation Hospital.

CHRONIC SICK UNITS:

Ottershaw Hospital, Ottershaw.

Red Roses, Pine Grove, Weybridge.

Northcroft Hospital, Englefield Green, Egham.

Clinics.

Locke King Physiotherapy Clinic, Balfour Road, Weybridge.

Geriatric Services and the Care of the Chronic Sick.

There are 64 staffed chronic sick beds at Ottershaw, Northcroft (Egham) and Red Roses (Weybridge) where old persons who have become too frail or sick to fend for themselves may be looked after and rehabilitated as far as possible by physiotherapy, remedial exercises and occupational therapy.

Arrangements have also been made for daily admissions to these units for these services. Rotary admission whereby patients are admitted for two months and discharged home for four months has been introduced at Northcroft and Ottershaw. Temporary admissions,

to enable persons looking after sick patients at home to have a holiday are also now arranged.

A convalescent home in the district is to be converted for chronic sick beds. The 130 extra beds so provided should meet the ever increasing demand for these services in the Woking and Chertsey Hospitals Group.

The Medical Officer of Health was a member of the Screening Sub-Committee of the Hospital Management Committee which arranges admissions to these Chronic Sick Units until October, 1958, when the Regional Hospital Board and the Surrey County Council appointed a Geriatrician to assist with the care of the elderly sick in this area. A Geriatric Service Committee for the North West area of Surrey has now been set up and includes among its activities the co-ordination and direction of services for old people provided by both statutory and voluntary agencies.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47.

No action was required to be taken by the Council under this Section.

Grants to Old Folk's Organisations.

Under Section 31 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, the Council make grants to the under-mentioned voluntary organisations whose activities consist in and include the provision of recreation and meals for old people:—

Hersham Branch Old Age Pensioners' Association.

Walton-on-Thames Branch Old Age Pensioners' Association.

Weybridge Red Cross Old Folk's Club.

The three Old Folk's Clubs have continued their excellent work for the welfare of the old people of the district. Arrangements made by the Clubs include the holding of regular weekly meetings for their members, outings to the country or seaside, and entertainments. They also operate funds so that special assistance can be given to sick members who are regularly visited in their homes.

All three Clubs are now operating schemes under which old people can obtain chiropody at a reduced cost.

W.V.S. District Meals-on-Wheels Service.

In 1958 the Council agreed to pay to this Service the net cost of all meals delivered to home-bound old people up to a specified limit. Meals are delivered to deserving cases twice weekly and the Service operates most satisfactorily and is much appreciated by the recipients.

WATER SUPPLIES AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Main Water Supplies.

Samples of water as supplied by the West Surrey Water Company are submitted to chemical and bacteriological examination by Messrs. Rideal, Rideal & Sciver. These samples are taken monthly in rotation from the Urban Districts of Walton and Weybridge and Chertsey. The results of the examinations made during the year are tabulated on page 12.

In addition to the above examinations main water supplies and also well water supplies are sent to the Public Health Laboratory at Guildford for bacteriological examination.

River Ash and Beasley's Ait Estates.

Ninety houses on these estates, the majority of which were used as pre-war week-end residences, have been in permanent occupation since the end of the war. Lacking a main water supply and being dependent on small cesspools for drainage, there has been a demand for better facilities for some years.

Consequent on the owners of the properties agreeing to contribute to a scheme for the construction of sewers, application was made by the Council at the end of 1957 to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for sanction to borrow the sum required.

The laying of the sewers and water main was commenced in August, 1958 and completed in March, 1959. The majority of the properties are now in process of connection to the main sewer and water supply.

Summary of Analysis of Samples of Water taken from the supply of the West Surrey Water Company in the Walton and Weybridge District.

Date sample was taken	...	30th Jan.	6th Mar.	15th May	2nd July	16th Sept.	2nd Dec.
Organisms per ml. at 20°C in 72 hours on agar ...	...	27	23	25	33	55	24
Organisms per ml. at 20°C in 72 hours on gelatine ...	...	26	20	14	2	8	11
Organisms per ml. at 37.5°C in 48 hours on agar ...	...	18	45	17	7	6	6
Coliform organisms ...	...	Absent from 100 ml.	Absent from 100 ml.	Absent from 100 ml.	Absent from 100 ml.	Absent from 100 ml.	Absent from 100 ml.
Chemical Examination in parts per 100,000.							
Free Ammonia ...	...	0.012	0.084	0.036	0.072	0.006	0.042
Albuminoid Ammonia ...	...	0.024	0.180	0.084	0.096	0.018	0.090
Oxygen consumed from per- manganate (4 hrs. at 80°C)	...	0.960	1.89	0.88	1.25	1.376	0.48

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Mr. F. Hulme, Public Cleansing Officer, has kindly supplied the following details:—

Refuse and Salvage Collection.

A weekly collection of house refuse was maintained during 1958, with food shops and hospitals receiving a twice-weekly service. There is still a shortage of suitable labour for this class of work, and over-time working was arranged as in previous years.

Alertness is called for on the part of refuse collectors to avoid loads of refuse being set on fire by hot ashes placed in dustbins. Care by householders is needed in this respect.

The change in the use of solid fuel appliances to other types of heating for stoves and boilers has continued apace, resulting in refuse being much more bulky.

Refuse Disposal.

Controlled Tipping of refuse was carried out at two sites, one of which is to be used as a playing field for a college. The completed sites are covered with soil.

Statistics.

Refuse and salvage collected and disposed of	...	13,517 tons.
Tonnage per working day		52 tons.

Salvage Receipts.

	Tons	£
Wastepaper	598	4,601
Scrap Metal	37	124
Textiles	8	137
	643	£4,862
Salvage income per working day	£18 14s. 0d.	
Weight of Salvage per 1,000 population per month	25.2 cwts.	

Cesspool Emptying.

A Dennis 800-gallon capacity Gully and Cesspool Emptier was used for this purpose, and the demand for the use of this machine has remained at a high level.

Number of premises where cesspools are emptied	...	269
Number of cesspool emptyings	...	1,504
Number of loads	...	3,578
Total volume removed	...	2,862,400 gallons.

The employees of the Department were provided with overalls, gloves and waterproofed coats and leggings.

INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Dwelling houses inspected under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925 and 1932	5
Dwelling houses inspected for housing defects under the Public Health Acts	80
Dwelling houses visited with regard to housing accommodation and overcrowding	20
Premises inspected other than above, including inspections on complaint, enquiries re infectious diseases, etc. ...	589
Re-inspections under Public Health and Housing Acts ...	1,395
Other inspections: —	
Slaughterhouses	489
Dairies, Milk shops, etc.	92
Bakehouses	18
Other Food Premises, etc.	414
Factories, etc.	189
Re Rats and Mice	1,413
Rag Flock, etc.	7
Smoke	74
Drains tested	53
Miscellaneous	202

Preliminary Notices.

Number of Preliminary Notices outstanding at the beginning of the year	227
Number of Preliminary Notices served during year ...	277
Number of such Notices complied with during year ...	291
Number of Preliminary Notices outstanding at the end of the year	213

Statutory Notices.

Statute.	Served.	Complied with.	Work done by Council.
Public Health Act, 1936, Sec. 39	2	2	—
Public Health Act, 1936, Sec. 45	1	1	—
Public Health Act, 1936, Sec. 79	1	—	1
Public Health Act, 1936, Sec. 93	8	5*	—
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, Sec. 4	1	—	—
	13	8	1

* Including 1 complied with on Justices' Order.

Other Matters.

Number of complaints received	...	...	...	...	420
Number of Samples of Milk taken for examination	...	...	...	...	214
Number of Samples of Water taken for analysis from the supply of the West Surrey Water Company	...	...	...	...	10
Number of Samples of Water taken from wells, swimming and paddling pools, etc.	...	...	...	...	47
Number of rooms disinfected after cases of infectious disease	...	...	...	...	4

Work carried out as a result of the Public Health Inspectors' representations.**HOUSES.**

Ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	31
Chimneys repaired	...	...	...	...	...	4
Coal store repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Damp walls	...	...	...	...	...	54
Doors and frames repaired	...	...	...	...	...	20
Downpipes or gutters renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	49
External painting	...	...	...	...	...	20
Fences repaired	...	...	...	...	...	3
Floors renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	14
Gates repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2
Grates or ovens repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	10
House reconditioned and modernised	...	...	...	...	...	1
Roofs renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	46
Rooms cleansed and redecorated	...	...	...	...	...	13
Staircases repaired	...	...	...	...	...	3
Wall plaster repaired	...	...	...	...	...	40
Walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	48
Water services renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	4
Window cords renewed	...	...	...	...	...	65
Window sashes or frames renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	96
Yard paving relaid or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous repairs and nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	2

DRAINAGE.

Drains cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	156
Drains repaired	...	...	...	...	...	16
Inspection or intercepting chambers repaired	...	...	...	...	...	4
New drain provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
New sinks provided	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sinks trapped or waste pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	4
Soil pipes or ventilating shafts fixed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	3
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	11

WATER CLOSETS.

Additional water closets provided	...	...	...	...	2
Flushing apparatus repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	12
New pans and traps fixed	...	...	...	...	5
Miscellaneous repairs	...	...	...	...	3

RATS AND MICE.

Harbourage removed	...	...	...	...	2
--------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Smoke nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	4
Discharge of offensive fumes abated	...	...	...	...	1
Nuisances from animals	...	...	...	...	1

Factories Act, 1937.

There are one hundred and sixty-four factories with power and seventeen factories without power on the Register. Among the factories with power there are five laundries, twelve bakehouses and two establishments for making sausages.

Matters remedied following the Public Health Inspectors' representations all concerned closet accommodation and comprised three instances of minor repair, three of improvement in ventilation and four of cleansing.

1.—Inspections.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	17	3	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) to which Section 7 applies ...	164	186	5	—
(iii) Other premises under the Act (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	14	14	—	—
TOTAL ...	195	203	5	—

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Insufficient ...	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	5	8	1	4	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	1	—	—	1	—
Other offences (not including offences relating to Home-work) ...	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	6	8	1	5	—

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

There are two registered premises, both furniture factories. Seven samples of prescribed filling materials, namely, one each of coir fibre and hair, two of rag flock and three of cotton felt, were taken from bulk and proved satisfactory.

The Shops Act, 1950.

Inspections were made under the above Act. One case of failure to maintain a suitable and sufficient temperature was remedied. Repair of a sanitary convenience and cleansing of another were obtained.

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Byelaws or Regulations.

No offensive trade has been established within the district, and there is no common lodging house.

Byelaws in operation.

Public Health Act, 1936, relating to Tents, Vans and Sheds.
Food and Drugs Act, 1938, relating to Handling, Wrapping, etc., of Food and Sale of Food in the open air.

Swimming Pools.

There are two privately operated open air swimming pools to which the public are admitted. They are also used by schools. Seventeen bacteriological samples were taken and all were of the required standard, except on one occasion. In addition, the water is frequently tested to ascertain that free chlorine is present in sufficient amount.

Mosquito Control.

Some trouble has been experienced by mosquito breeding during the year. Larvicidal oil has been sprayed into ponds and ditches as frequently as possible.

Mosquitoes are prevalent in the district during the summer months and measures have been taken to control this nuisance. The Public Health Department has sprayed ponds and ditches with larvicide as frequently as possible. The Public Health Department has been frequently asked for further advice on these measures.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

Number of houses in respect of which action was necessary:—

		<i>Found to be infested.</i>	<i>Disinfested.</i>
(a) Council Houses		1	1
(b) Other Houses		3	3

Disinfestation is carried out by spraying, in some cases coupled with fumigation. D.D.T. is employed.

Council houses requiring disinfestation are ordinarily dealt with by the Local Authority. Privately owned houses are dealt with by contractors at the owners' expense.

Schools.

All Council schools are provided with main water supply and main drainage.

Visits are paid to schools in which cases of infectious disease have occurred. The Memorandum on Closure and Exclusion from School is followed, and family and other contacts are excluded where indicated.

No schools were closed during the year on account of infectious disease.

The department undertakes the spraying of school canteens as a precaution against flies and other insects.

HOUSING.

At the end of the year one thousand five hundred and three permanent Council houses and flats and one hundred temporary houses had been completed since 1945 and were in occupation. Twenty-four Council houses were in course of erection.

One hundred and ninety houses were built by private enterprise during the year.

The number of family units re-housed during the year was one hundred and seven. This included fifty-five exchanges from houses of a size unsuited to the occupants.

The number of applicants remaining on the Council's waiting list at the end of the year was four hundred and ninety-two. Various factors such as deterioration of old houses and the demand for craftsmen and skilled labour for new trading estates keep this list at a high level.

The provision of a separate and hygienic unit of accommodation of the right size for each family is one of the most important public health measures.

Caravan Sites.

Seven applications were received during 1958 for licences under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, from persons wishing to site individual caravans, and two temporary licences were granted.

1.—Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year.

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...						932
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925 and 1932	...	...	...	...	...		5
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...						18
(3)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...		4
(4)	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	...	79

2.—Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notice.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

A.—Proceedings under sections 9, 10, 12 and 39 of the Housing Act, 1957:—

- | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs | ... | ... | Nil |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal Notices:— | | | |
| (a) By owners | ... | ... | Nil |
| (b) By local authority in default of owners | ... | | Nil |

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

- | | | |
|--|-----|-----|
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | | 11 |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects remedied after service of formal Notices:— | | |
| (a) By owners | ... | 9 |
| (b) By local authority in default of owners | ... | Nil |

C.—Proceedings under sections 16, 17, 19 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1957:—

- | | | |
|--|-----|-----|
| (1) (a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | ... | 2 |
| (b) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made pursuant to Section 17(1) of the Housing Act, 1957 | ... | Nil |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | ... | 1 |
| (3) Number of dwelling houses made fit in pursuance of undertakings under Section 16(4) | ... | Nil |
| (4) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders under Section 17(1) were determined, the house having been made fit | ... | 1 |

D.—Proceedings under sections 18, 19 and 27 of the Housing Act, 1957:—

- | | | |
|--|-----|-----|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made | ... | Nil |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were determined, the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit | ... | Nil |

Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding.

All cases of overcrowding coming to notice are referred to the Housing Committee for rehousing as and when accommodation becomes available.

Rent Act, 1957.

Certificates of Disrepair.

	For Certificates.	For Cancellation.
Applications granted ...	25	10
Applications refused ...	1	Nil
Applications outstanding at the 31st December ...	Nil	Nil

Seven Certificates of Disrepair were issued in cases where the Landlord did not give an Undertaking.

Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.

Housing Act, 1957, Parts II and III.

In 1955 seventy-five houses were scheduled for demolition in accordance with a programme approved by the Minister of Housing and Local Government pursuant to section 1 of the Act of 1954.

By the end of 1958 the three Clearance Areas comprising twenty-two houses and four flats at Apps Court had been acquired and cleared ready for development as a housing site by the Council. In December the Council defined a further Clearance Area comprising four cottages at Oatlands Park and resolved to acquire the property with a view to building four flats on the site.

Overall Progress at 31st December, 1958.

Clearance Areas.

Dwellings demolished ...	26
Dwellings empty ...	2
Dwellings still occupied ...	2
	30

Individual Unfit Dwellings.

In course of acquisition ...	3
Demolished or subject to Closing Orders or Undertakings ...	15
Empty, awaiting demolition ...	2
Cases where Orders made or authorised but occupants awaiting re-housing ...	5
Representations made, hearings pending ...	2
	27

Dwellings remaining to be represented.

3 suggested Clearance Areas ...	12
Cases for individual action ...	11
	23

Total dwellings in Programme	80
------------------------------	----------

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

Under the Milk and Dairies Regulations of 1949 the Ministry of Agriculture is now responsible for the supervision of milk production and the bacterial cleanliness of milk produced on the farm.

When unsatisfactory and unhygienic conditions are found on dairy farms on inspection by the Medical Officer of Health these cases are reported to the County Inspector for necessary action.

The Public Health Department acts as agent for the County Health Department for the supervision of pasteurising and sterilising establishments in the district.

Distributors.

Number of Distributors registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 ...	...	...	...	...	26
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Special Designation Licences.

Tuberculin Tested ...	...	...	...	...	16
Pasteurised ...	...	...	...	...	21
Sterilised ...	...	...	...	...	18
Pasteuriser's (licensed by Surrey County Council) ...	...	...	...	...	1

Specification of Areas.

All milk produced and retailed in the district is now "specially designated," that is, pasteurised, sterilised or tuberculin tested. This Milk Order came into operation in 1954. Tests are regularly carried out on samples to ensure purity, adequate pasteurisation and freedom from tuberculosis in the case of raw milk.

Summary of Milk Samples.

Classification.				<i>Satisfied Prescribed Test.</i>	<i>Failed Prescribed Test.</i>	<i>Void.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Tuberculin Tested ...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled) ...	...	...	...	1	—	—	1
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) ...	...	...	...	20	—	—	20
Pasteurised ...	...	...	...	164	—	—	164
Sterilised ...	...	...	...	14	—	—	14
Totals ...				199	—	—	199

Biological Samples.

Seven samples of Tuberculin Tested and eight samples of milk prior to pasteurisation were submitted to biological tests. None revealed evidence of tuberculosis.

Summary of Ice Cream Samples.

		<i>Grade I.</i>	<i>Grade II.</i>	<i>Grade III.</i>	<i>Grade IV.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Pre-packed	...	32	11	1	—	44
Unwrapped	...	4	—	—	3	7

These grades refer to the hygienic quality of ice cream. The Ministry of Health suggests that over a six monthly period eighty per cent. of a vendor's samples should fall into grade I or II and not more than twenty per cent. into grade III. No samples should be of grade IV quality.

Meat.

Five hundred and sixty-four inspections of butchers' shops, slaughterhouses and other premises were made. All meat found unfit for human consumption was voluntarily surrendered, no magistrate's order being required in any case.

The abattoir operated at Hersham by Mr. James Grimditch remains the only licensed slaughterhouse in the district. The number of animals slaughtered and inspected was equivalent to 42,817 inspection units, a slight increase upon that in the previous year. It is necessary for a Public Health Inspector to devote the major part of most days to these premises, involving a proportion of overtime.

Unfit Meat and other Foods surrendered.

								lbs.
BEEF:								
Parts of Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	892
Offal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127
PORK:								
40 Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,830
Parts of Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,301
Offal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,346
MUTTON:								
Offal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	590
VEAL:								
1 Carcase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
OTHER GOODS:								
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Tinned and Bottled Goods	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	448
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed ...	—	—	101	353	13,936
Number inspected	—	—	101	353	13,936
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCU- LOSIS AND CYSTICERCI: Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	1	—	39
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned ...	—	—	—	3	1,450
Percentage of the number inspec- ted affected with disease other than tuberculo- sis and cysticerci	—	—	1%	0.85%	10.68%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY: Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned ...	—	—	—	—	144
Percentage of the number inspec- ted affected with tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	1.05%
CYSTICERCOSIS: Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned ...	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submit- ted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally con- demned ...	—	—	—	—	—

There is no horse slaughtering.

Method of Disposal of Condemned Food

Meat and offal from the Slaughterhouse Depot are disposed of to John Knight, Ltd., arrangements for collection are satisfactory.

The remaining classes of unfit foods are collected by the Cleansing Department and suitably buried at the tips.

Food Hygiene.

(1) The distribution of retail food premises is as follows:—

	No.	Inspection.
Bakers and Confectioners	17	26
Butchers	28	19
Fishmongers and Fish Fryers	13	2
Fruiterers and Greengrocers	29	28
Dairies and Distributing Depots	5	92
Grocers and Provision Merchants	71	108
Hotels, Restaurants, Cafes and Canteens	62	109
Public Houses	39	7
Sugar Confectioners	41	55

Wholesale premises comprise:—

Slaughterhouse	1	489
Sausage and cooked meat factories	2	33
Wholesale meat depot	1	23
Biscuit factory	1	14
Biscuit warehouse	1	1
Provision warehouse	3	7

(2) The following are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and the premises are included in the foregoing figures:—

	Premises.	Inspections.
Sale of Ice Cream	130	115
Manufacture of Sausages and Preserved Food	40	135

Six new registrations for the sale of ice cream and three in respect of sausage manufacture, etc., were effected. At present ice cream is not manufactured in the district.

(3) The only dairy farm is that of a producer-retailer and is registered by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. It incorporates the pasteurising plant. Registered distributors also maintain eighteen shops and retail distributing depots for bottled milk only, the shops generally being of the grocery and provision type. Two hundred and one visits were made to premises dealing with milk.

Carcases thousand and thirteen visits were made to food premises of **in pypes**. Included in the total are forty visits to canteens. The work — in general related to cleanliness of premises, prevention of flies and avoidance of contamination of unwrapped food on display.

The following were secured: —

Provision of constant hot water apparatus	...	...	3
Redecoration	...	...	3
Alterations or repairs to fittings or structure	...	...	2
Protection of exposed foodstuffs	...	...	4
Remedy of unsuitable or defective sanitary accommodation			2
Remedy of unsuitable or defective washing facilities	...		2
Drainage nuisances removed	...	...	6
Provision of first aid materials	...	...	2
Provision of refuse receptacles	...	...	4
Cleaning of premises	...	...	4
Other matters	...	...	5

One other premises, which proved structurally unsuitable as a food shop, ceased to be used as such.

The Public Health Department have continued during the year to press for further improvements and repairs to premises, and replacement of defective equipment and utensils. We have found the Food Hygiene Regulations of great help in effecting this but we realise that no lasting good can materialise unless we continue to visit all types of food premises and give constructive criticism and advice. These visits offer also an opportunity of pressing home to managers and employees matters of personal hygiene in relation to food handling.

There is the matter of window display and display of food not under glass on a counter. The interpretation of the regulations is a matter of opinion as to whether the food is under risk of contamination, and this is where some food traders do not always see our point of view. In four cases, however, we were able to secure protective display cases.

The Public Health Department was also able to secure the provisions of both sinks and wash hand basins in many cases. It is sometimes difficult to get food traders to realise the necessity of these in the prevention of cross infection.

The provision of First Aid equipment was secured in two cases. It is obligatory for food handlers with any cuts or abrasions to keep them covered with a waterproof dressing.

It is equally important for the general public to realise that if they expect a high standard of hygiene in shops and restaurants and let

this be known they will get it. With a discerning public a shop, unmindful of hygiene, will soon lose trade.

Legal proceedings.

The case pending at the close of the previous year under section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, in respect of the sale of a cup cake containing a piece of glass, came before the Magistrates in January. The caterers concerned pleaded guilty and were fined ten guineas, with costs.

Food and Drugs Acts, 1938-1950.

The administration of the Food and Drugs Acts, 1938-1950, is carried out by the Surrey County Council. The County Medical Officer has kindly supplied the following table of work done in the Walton and Weybridge Urban District :—

Articles	Analysed			Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Blackcurrant juice syrup	...	1	1	—	—	—
Butter	4	—	4	—	—	—
Chocolate Drink	1	—	1	—	—	—
Confectionery, sugar	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cream, double	4	—	4	1	—	1
Cream, single	3	—	3	—	—	—
Fish Cakes	1	1	2	—	—	—
Flour	1	1	2	—	—	—
Gin	2	—	2	—	—	—
Ice Cream	—	4	4	—	—	—
Ice Lollie	—	1	1	—	1	1
Jam	4	—	4	—	—	—
Lard	1	—	1	—	—	—
Lemon Curd	2	—	2	—	—	—
Margarine	1	—	1	—	—	—
Marzipan	1	—	1	—	—	—
Meat, cooked and prepared	2	4	6	—	1	1
Milk	48	14	62	*3	—	3
Mincemeat	2	—	2	—	—	—
Mustard	—	2	2	—	—	—
Peas, frozen	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pudding, steak and kidney	—	1	1	—	—	—
Salmon with Butter	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sausage Rolls	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sausages	5	—	5	—	—	—
Strawberry syrup	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tea	3	—	3	—	—	—
Tomato ketchup	—	1	1	—	—	—
Whisky	2	—	2	—	—	—
Wine	—	1	1	—	—	—
Vinegar	—	2	2	—	—	—
Castor Oil	—	1	1	—	—	—
Codeine tablets B.P.	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cough Linctus	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cough mixture	—	1	1	—	—	—
Surgical spirit	—	1	1	—	—	—
TOTALS	88	42	130	4	2	6

* Legal proceedings in respect of one sample were instituted against a Dairy Farmer who pleaded "Guilty"

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Scarlet Fever.

Eighteen cases of scarlet fever were notified. All cases were uncomplicated and ran a mild course. Six cases were admitted to hospital. The heaviest incidence of the disease was in the 5 to 9 year age group, which accounted for 60 per cent. of the cases.

Control measures in schools were well repaid, there being no secondary cases in any school.

In those cases in which the organism was typed, Group A Haemolytic Streptococcus was isolated.

It is interesting to recall that in my first Annual Report and Infectious Diseases Hospital Report for 1936 seventy-four cases of scarlet fever were notified, almost all requiring treatment in hospital for septic complications, and necessitating a prolonged stay in hospital of over two months.

Diphtheria.

This is the thirteenth consecutive year that no cases have occurred in school children. This remarkable success has been achieved mainly by two injections of prophylactics at a month's interval beginning at about eight months of age and followed by a single supplementary dose on entering school.

Details of outbreaks occurring in other parts of the country show that diphtheria mainly affects the pre-school and early school age groups, and emphasise the necessity of the above routine immunisation procedure.

There has unfortunately been some falling off in the optimum number of children immunised on account of the number registered for and awaiting vaccination against poliomyelitis, which procedure requires no other inoculations within three weeks.

The following figures give the Immunity Index at the end of 1958, showing the percentage of children who have, within the last five years, received either their first course of injections or a subsequent reinforcing dose.

Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-14 years	Under 15 years Total
16.7%	70.3%	49.8%	52.7%

In my first Annual Report for 1936 twelve cases of diphtheria were notified, all being of a severe type requiring prolonged treatment in hospital, in some cases extending to two months and over.

Details of the number of children immunised during the year are as follows: —

Primary injections	...	...	497
Reinforcing doses	...	...	209

Vaccination against Smallpox.

Notification from seaports and airports is received from time to time of cases of smallpox or contacts of smallpox arriving in the country. Travellers from countries where smallpox is endemic can make the journey to this country well within the incubation period: indeed in some cases the distance can be compassed between the onset of the illness and the first appearance of the rash. Once the disease is recognised control can usually be secured by the proven methods of ascertainment of contacts, effective vaccination of close contacts and supervision for a period of sixteen days from the last exposure to infection.

It is, therefore, necessary to secure as high a percentage as possible of vaccination in infancy. If revaccination has to be carried out later, say in a local outbreak or for persons proceeding abroad, a mild reaction is ensured, whereas a primary vaccination in adult years may react severely.

Notifications have been received of the following vaccinations carried out: —

Primary vaccination	...	...	483
Re-vaccination	...	...	283

Poliomyelitis.

No cases of poliomyelitis were notified. Three cases were admitted to hospital for observation but proved negative after virological examination.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

Approximately 77 per cent. of school and pre-school children had received two injections by the end of the year and many were receiving the third and last injection.

The offer to vaccinate persons aged 15 to 25 years was made in September. To this there has been a poor response and at the end of the year it was decided to approach factories and other groups of workers direct at their place of work.

Measles.

Following on the epidemic year of 1957 when approximately 1,000 cases were notified, the incidence dropped in 1958 to 10 per cent. of that total. These cases occurred mainly in the first quarter of the year.

Six cases were admitted to hospital, mainly from nurseries and convalescent homes—two cases were complicated with pneumonia and ear infection respectively. All cases made a complete recovery.

Measles appears now to be losing its biennial periodicity in this and neighbouring districts.

Whooping Cough.

Eleven cases were notified, three occurring in the first year of life. Two cases were admitted to hospital for treatment, and made an uncomplicated recovery.

Details of children immunised during the year are as follows:—

Primary injections 461

Pneumonia.

Nine cases of primary pneumonia were notified; in addition four cases of primary pneumonia were notified from St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey, after admission from this district.

Dysentery.

Seven cases of dysentery were notified, four being of the Sonne type and associated with a private residential nursery. One case of the Flexner type was associated with a private residential nursery.

Meningococcal Meningitis.

One case was notified in a child of three months which made a good recovery after hospital treatment.

In a second case notified the meningococcus, or any other organism, was not isolated.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Ottershaw Infectious Diseases Hospital
Smallpox 	—	—
Scarlet Fever 	18	6
Diphtheria 	—	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid Fever) ...	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia 	1	—
Pneumonia 	9	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum 	—	—
Erysipelas 	—	—
Malaria 	—	—
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica 	—	—
Measles	90	6
Whooping Cough 	11	2
Meningococcal Infection 	2	—
Dysentery 	7	—
Poliomyelitis—paralytic 	—	—
Poliomyelitis—non-paralytic 	—	—
Infective Encephalitis 	—	—
Food Poisoning 	1	—

Notifiable Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis).
According to Age Groups.

AGE		Smallpox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid Fever)	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Measles	Whooping Cough	Dysentery	Poliomyelitis—paralytic	Poliomyelitis—non-paralytic	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Meningococcal Infection	Encephalitis Lethargica	Malaria	Food Poisoning
Under 1 year	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
1–2 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2–3 years	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3–4 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4–5 years	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5–10 years	...	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	48	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10–15 years	...	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
15–25 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
25–35 years	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35–45 years	...	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45–65 years	...	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 years and upwards	...	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unspecified	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...		—	18	—	1	1	9	—	90	11	7	—	—	—	2	—	—	1

Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases.

The following cases occurred in Elementary Schools and Day Nurseries: —

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Chickenpox ...	—	2	—	3	—	1	—	—	2	1	59	—
German Measles	1	1	3	7	13	6	—	—	2	1	1	1
Mumps	1	1	1	1	1	4	8	—	21	23	—	81

The Head Teachers of the local elementary schools forward to the Medical Officer returns of non-notifiable infectious diseases. This is a useful procedure which is much appreciated, and is a way in which the Medical Officer of Health can be kept informed of the prevalence of infectious diseases other than those required to be notified by medical practitioners.

Tuberculosis.

New Cases and Mortality.

Age Groups	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-15 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-25 years ...	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-35 years ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-45 years ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-55 years ...	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
55-65 years ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 upwards ...	1	1	—	—	1	2	—	—
TOTAL ...	9	8	—	—	1	2	—	—

Cases added to register during year:

New Cases 17

Transfer into district 21

Cases removed from register during year 37

Total on register at end of year:

Pulmonary—Males 199

Females 137

Non-Pulmonary—Males 21

Females 21

Net increase for year 1

The Chest Physician is in attendance at the Chest Clinic at St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey, every week. New cases are examined and if confirmed as tuberculous the Health Visitor visits the homes concerned and invites the contacts of the patient to attend for further examination. Clinical and X-ray examination of these contacts is carried out and arrangements are made for Mantoux testing and B.C.G. inoculation if found necessary.

In my Annual Report for 1936, for comparative purposes, it is noted that twenty deaths occurred from pulmonary tuberculosis and one from non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

Such remarkable progress should not encourage complacency. There is little decrease in recent years in the number of patients on the Tuberculosis Register for the district. This situation is the result of the number of cases among men over 45 years being found mostly through X-ray facilities in clinics, hospitals and mass radiography units now available to general practitioners. The fact remains that seven in every thousand of the population of England and Wales suffer from tuberculosis and the number of notifications each week continues to be high.

Tuberculosis Care Committee.

The local area Care Committee includes the Walton and Weybridge district in its sphere of activities. It helps tuberculous persons and their families who require assistance and advice. Cases were helped during the year with extra nourishment, clothing, household necessities and handicraft materials. Children who were contacts with active cases at home were provided with seaside and country holidays.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

No action was necessary under these Regulations regarding tuberculous employees in the milk trade.

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172.

No action was needed for the compulsory removal to hospital of infectious persons suffering from tuberculosis whose lodging or accommodation prevented the adoption of proper precautions in the control of the disease.

B.C.G. Vaccination.

This form of protection against tuberculosis is now available to school children in their 14th year, as well as to child contacts of active tuberculosis.

The tuberculin test is used to indicate whether the child is susceptible to tuberculosis, and if so found B.C.G. vaccination is carried out.

About fifty per cent. of local school children aged 13 to 14 years were so treated.

At the end of the year weekly visits are paid to Walton-on-Thames by the Mass Radiography Unit. There is a good attendance of cases sent by general practitioners for a report on chest conditions.